

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

<b>Angela Gaspar et al</b>	)	CASE NO. <b>CV 10-02139 SJO (RNBx)</b>
	)	
Plaintiff(s),	)	
	)	
v.	)	<b>INITIAL STANDING ORDER FOR CASES ASSIGNED TO JUDGE S. JAMES OTERO</b>
	)	
<b>Cellco Partnership et al</b>	)	
	)	
Defendant(s).	)	

---

**READ THIS ORDER CAREFULLY.**

**IT CONTROLS THIS CASE AND DIFFERS**

**IN SOME RESPECTS FROM THE LOCAL RULES.**

- Plaintiff(s) must immediately serve this Order on all Defendant(s) along with the Summons and Complaint.
- If this case was assigned to this Court after being removed from state court, the Defendant(s) who removed the case must serve this Order on all other parties.

This case has been assigned to the calendar of Judge S. James Otero. To secure the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of this action, counsel are ordered to familiarize themselves with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("Fed. R. Civ. P.") and the Local Rules ("L.R.") of the Central District of California.

In an effort to provide further guidance to the parties, the Court notes the following:

1. **Court Hours:** Civil motions are heard on Monday at 10:00 a.m., unless the Court orders otherwise. (If Monday is a holiday, the next motion date is Tuesday following the holiday.) It is not necessary to clear a motion date. Do not call the clerk.
2. **Location:** Judge Otero's courtroom is: Courtroom 1, United States District Court, 312 North Spring Street, 2nd Floor, Los Angeles, California 90012.
3. **E-Filing of Civil Cases:** E-filing is **mandatory** for all new and pending civil cases. The Court adheres to the e-filing practices of the Central District of California (see <http://support.cacd.uscourts.gov>) **with two important exceptions:**
  - a. The deadline to e-file a document is 4:00 p.m., **NOT 11:59 p.m.**; any document e-filed after 4:00 p.m. will be deemed filed on the next court day.
  - b. For every e-filed motion and ex parte application, both the moving party and the opposing party must e-mail the Court (SJO\_Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov) a Word or WordPerfect version of each memorandum of points and authorities related to the motion or application.
4. **Courtesy Copies:** Courtesy copies are required only for e-filed documents. One courtesy copy must be delivered to the courtesy copy box located at the door of courtroom1, by 12 noon the day after the document was e-filed. This courtesy copy must be blue-backed and two-hole punched as if it were a manual filing, and the caption page must indicate the date and time the document was e-filed. All original filings not subject to the e-filing requirements are to be filed at the filing window (Clerk's Office, Room G-19, Spring Street Courthouse), NOT in chambers and NOT in the courtroom.
5. **Telephone Inquiries:** Telephone inquiries regarding the status of a motion, stipulation, or proposed order are not returned.
6. **Communications with Chambers:** Counsel are not to initiate telephone calls to Judge Otero's chambers, law clerks or assistant. Counsel may access the Court's website ([www.cacd.uscourts.gov](http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov)) for Local Rules, filing procedures, judges' procedures and schedules, calendars, forms and Pacer access. Additional questions can be resolved by

accessing the Western Division 24-hour automated calling system ((213) 894-1565) or the case docket. Only in the event that counsel cannot find the desired information through all available resources, counsel may contact the Courtroom Deputy Clerk, Victor Cruz, by telephone at (213) 894-1796 or by e-mail at victor\_cruz@cacd.uscourts.gov.

**7. Service of Pleadings:** Plaintiff must promptly serve the Complaint in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 and file proof of service pursuant to L.R. 5-3.1. Any defendant not timely served will be dismissed from the action. Any "DOE" or fictitiously named defendant who is not identified and served within 120 days after the case is filed will be dismissed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m).

**8. Assignment to a Magistrate Judge:** Under 28 U.S.C. § 636, the parties may consent to have a magistrate judge preside over all proceedings, including trial. Magistrate judges who accept those designations are identified on the Central District's website, which also contains the consent form.

**9. Temporary Restraining Orders and Injunctions:** Parties seeking emergency or provisional relief must comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65 and L.R. 65.

**10. Calendar Conflicts:** If there is a calendar conflict, counsel are to inform the Courtroom Deputy Clerk as soon as possible prior to the date of the conflict and are to follow the Local Rules and Federal Rules of Procedure.

**11. Transcripts:** To order a transcript, e-mail the Court Recording Department at courtrecording\_cacd@cacd.uscourts.gov.

**12. Motions to Reconsider:** Local Rule 7-18 is strictly enforced.

**13. Actions Invoking Subject Matter Jurisdiction Based on Diversity:** The Ninth Circuit determines a corporation's principal place of business by examining the entity's "total activities." See *Indus. Tectonics, Inc. v. Aero Alloy*, 912 F.2d 1090, 1094 (9th Cir. 1990) ("[T]he principal place of business should be the place where the corporation conducts the most activity that is visible and impacts the public, so that it is least likely to suffer from prejudice against outsiders."). In determining a corporate party's principal place of business, this Court will look at the following factors:

- a. The location of the majority of the corporation's employees;
- b. The location of the majority of the corporation's tangible properties;
- c. The location of the majority of the corporation's production activities;
- d. The location where most of the corporation's income is earned;
- e. The location where most of the corporation's purchases are made; and
- f. The location where most of the corporation's sales take place.

*See id.*; *Simmons v. Rosenberg*, 572 F. Supp. 823, 825 (E.D.N.Y. 1983) ("[D]iversity must be alleged with detail and certainty."). Accordingly, parties invoking subject matter jurisdiction based on diversity must state in their Complaint or Notice of Removal sufficient facts demonstrating that this Court may properly exercise subject matter jurisdiction.

Conclusory allegations of a corporation's principal place of business are insufficient. Parties must file an Amended Complaint or Notice of Removal within **fifteen days from the date the action is assigned to Judge Otero** if there is a doubt as to whether they have met *Industrial Tectonics*. Failure to comply may result in dismissal or remand.

**14. Timing of Motions:** Parties must strictly comply with L.R. 6-1, 7-9 and 7-10.

**15. Scheduling Conference:** Scheduling conferences are held as soon as practicable and not later than 180 days from the filing of the Complaint. Trial counsel must be present.

Counsel must timely comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) and file a Joint Rule 26(f) Report within ten days after they meet and confer. The Report must, in addition to addressing the matters specified in Rule 26(f), set forth the parties' views regarding:

- a. A cut-off date for the completion of discovery and the hearing of motions, a final pretrial conference date, and a trial date;
- b. Whether discovery should be conducted in phases or otherwise ordered or limited;
- c. An estimate of the length of trial;
- d. Efforts made to settle or resolve the case to date, and the parties' plans for maximizing settlement prospects;
- e. Whether the case is complex or requires a reference to the procedures set forth in the Manual on Complex Litigation;

- f. The likelihood of the appearance of additional parties;
- g. Dispositive or partially dispositive motions the parties are likely to file;
- h. Any unusual legal issues presented by the case; and
- i. Proposals regarding severance, bifurcation or other ordering of proof.

**The Court does not hold telephonic conferences.**

**16. Patent Cases - Scheduling Conference and Adoption of Local Rules:**

- a. Applicability of the Northern District of California Patent Local Rules: The parties are encouraged to use the Northern District of California Patent Local Rules ("P.L.R.") only in complex cases such as those involving computer technology, pharmaceuticals or cases involving Ph.D.-level skill. Parties must state in the Joint Rule 26(f) Report whether the parties have agreed to abide by the P.L.R. If the parties do not agree to use the P.L.R. or disagree only to the time line included therein, they must state their positions for disagreement in the Joint Rule 26(f) Report. In any case, the ultimate decision regarding all scheduling matters, including whether to apply the P.L.R., lies with the Court. The Court will take into consideration several factors, such as: number of patents at issue; number of claims asserted; number of likely disputed claims and the ease with which the parties can identify the claim language that will resolve their dispute; and complexity of the technology.
- b. Claim Construction Hearings: The Court may hold claim construction hearings and hear argument from counsel. However, the Court generally does not hear expert testimony at claim construction hearings.
- c. Joint Claim Construction Chart: The joint claim construction chart must be in a three-column format.
- d. Time Line for Patent Cases Not Using Patent Local Rules: For cases in which the Court has elected not to use the P.L.R., the parties must include proposed deadlines in the Rule 26(f) Report, including expert report dates, discovery cut-off dates and a date for the claim construction hearing.

- 1 e. Time Line for Patent Cases Using Patent Local Rules: For cases in which the Court  
2 has elected to use the P.L.R., parties must include proposed deadlines in the Rule  
3 26(f) Report. Parties may find the following list of suggested deadlines and dates  
4 helpful in writing their Rule 26(f) Report:
- 5 (1) One month after the Complaint is filed, the "Disclosure of Asserted Claims  
6 and Preliminary Infringement Contentions" under P.L.R. 3-1 is to be served  
7 on all parties.
  - 8 (2) Three months after the Complaint is filed is the deadline to amend the  
9 pleadings to add and serve new parties, to bring third-party claims or to bring  
10 cross-claims.
  - 11 (3) Four months after the Complaint is filed, the "Preliminary Invalidity  
12 Contentions" under P.L.R. 3-3 is due.
  - 13 (4) Six months after the Complaint is filed, the "Joint Claim Construction Chart  
14 and Prehearing Statement" under P.L.R. 4-3 is due.
  - 15 (5) Seven months after the Complaint is filed, claim construction discovery, both  
16 fact and expert, is to be completed.
  - 17 (6) Discovery with regard to damages begins the day after the fact and expert  
18 discovery for the claim construction is due.
  - 19 (7) Eight months after the Complaint is filed, the plaintiff's claim construction  
20 opening brief is due. Defendant's claim construction opposition is due two  
21 weeks after the opening brief is due and the plaintiff's claim construction reply  
22 is due two weeks after the opposition is due.
  - 23 (8) Nine months after the Complaint is filed, a claim construction hearing is held.
  - 24 (9) No sooner than one day after the Court's ruling on claim construction but no  
25 later than ten months after the filing of the Complaint, the "Final Infringement  
26 Contentions" are due, along with any motion for summary judgment  
27 regarding infringement.
  - 28

(10) No sooner than after the "Final Infringement Contentions" are filed but no later than eleven months after the filing of the Complaint, the "Final Invalidity Contentions" are due, along with any motion for summary judgment regarding invalidity or unenforceability or non-infringement.

(11) Eleven months after the filing of the Complaint is the motion cut-off date for all motions other than motions for summary judgment on infringement.

(12) Eleven months after the Complaint is filed all discovery must be completed.

(13) One week before the trial, the pretrial conference will be held.

(14) Fourteen months after the filing of the Complaint, the trial will commence.

**17. Discovery:** Discovery motions and applications for discovery protective orders must be scheduled before the magistrate judge assigned to the case.

a. Non-Expert Discovery: All expert / non-expert discovery must be **completed** by the discovery cut-off set by the Court. Any motion challenging the adequacy of discovery responses must be calendared sufficiently in advance of the cut-off date to permit any compelled responses to be obtained before that date.

b. Non-Expert Depositions: All depositions must commence sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off date to permit their completion and to permit the deposing party enough time to bring any discovery motions concerning the deposition prior to the cut-off date. Given the requirements of notice and "meet and confer," this means that in most cases a planned motion to compel must be discussed with opposing counsel approximately six weeks before the cut-off.

c. Written Discovery: All interrogatories, requests for production of documents, and requests for admissions must be served sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off to enable the discovering party to challenge (via motion) deficient responses.

d. Discovery Motions: Parties are expected to resolve discovery disputes among themselves in a courteous, reasonable, and professional manner. Absent resolution, the magistrate judge assigned to the case will rule on discovery motions. The Court requires compliance with L.R. 37-1 through 37-4 in the preparation and

filing of discovery motions. Any review of a magistrate judge's discovery order must proceed by way of noticed motion under L.R. 7-3. The decision of the magistrate judge is final. The Court will not reverse any such order, including one imposing sanctions, unless the moving party demonstrates that the magistrate judge's order "is clearly erroneous or contrary to law." A motion for review and reconsideration must be filed and served within ten days of a written ruling or within ten days of an oral ruling that the magistrate judge states will not be followed by a written ruling.

- e. Expert Discovery: The parties must meet and confer and agree upon expert disclosure dates as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(2). All disclosures must be made in writing. The parties should commence expert discovery shortly after the initial designation of experts, because the final pretrial conference and trial dates will not be continued merely because expert discovery is still underway.

**18. Motions and Motion Cut-Off Date:**

- a. Meet and Confer Requirement: The parties must "discuss *thoroughly*, preferably in person, the *substance* of the contemplated motion *and any potential resolution*." L.R. 7-3. The Court construes this requirement strictly. Half-hearted attempts at compliance with this rule will not satisfy counsel's obligation. The parties must discuss the substantive grounds for the motion and attempt to reach an accord that would eliminate the need for the motion. The Court strongly emphasizes that under L.R. 7-3, discussions of the substance of contemplated motions are to take place, if at all possible, in person. Only in exceptional cases will a telephonic conference be allowed. All motions must include a declaration by counsel briefly describing the parties' discussion and attempt to eliminate the need for the motion. Filings not in compliance with L.R. 7-3 will be denied.
- b. Unless required to be filed electronically as referenced in Paragraph 7 of this Order, all motions, oppositions and replies must be filed at the filing window (Clerk's Office, Room G-19, Spring Street Courthouse). If mailing a civil filing, direct documents to:



Filing Window, Civil Section, Clerk's Office, Room G-19, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012.

c. All law and motion matters, except for motions in limine, must be set for hearing (not filing) by the motion hearing cut-off date. Issues left undetermined after passage of the cut-off date should be listed as issues for trial in the final pretrial conference order. As an exception, motions in limine dealing with evidentiary matters will be heard (at the Court's discretion) at the start of trial; however, the Court will not hear or resolve summary judgment motions disguised as motions in limine.

d. Local Rule 7 governs the form of motions. If a party does not oppose a motion, that party must file a statement of non-opposition. L.R. 7-16. Failure to meet the time limits set forth in L.R. 7 may be deemed consent to the granting of the motion. L.R. 7-12. The Court will not decide late-filed motions, and a party or counsel who files such late papers may be subject to sanctions under L.R. 7-13. Reply papers are limited to argument and authorities responsive to the opposition papers. The Court will not address new matter that was improperly introduced.

**19. Motions - Form and Length:** All pleadings must comply with L.R. 11, except that no memorandum or points and authorities or opposition may exceed twenty pages, excluding indices and exhibits unless permitted by the Court. No reply may exceed five pages.

a. Summary Judgment Motions: Parties need not wait until the motion cut-off to bring motions for summary judgment or partial summary judgment. The moving party is expected to provide more than the minimum twenty-one day notice. Because these motions are fact-dependent, parties should prepare papers in a fashion that will assist the Court in absorbing the mass of facts (e.g., tables of contents, headings, indices). The parties are to comply precisely with L.R. 56-1 through 56-4.

b. Without prior permission of the Court, no party may file more than one motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 regardless of whether such motion is denominated as a motion for summary judgment or summary adjudication.

- c. Statement of Undisputed Facts and Statement of Genuine Issues: The separate statement of undisputed facts must be prepared in a two-column format. The left-hand column sets forth the allegedly undisputed fact. The right-hand column sets forth the evidence that supports the factual statement. The opposing party's statement of genuine issues must be in two columns and track the movant's separate statement exactly as prepared. The opposing party may submit additional material facts that bear on or relate to the issues raised by the movant, which must follow the format described above for the moving party's separate statement.
- d. Supporting Evidence: Supporting evidence should be submitted either by way of stipulation or as exhibits to declarations sufficient to authenticate the proffered evidence, and should not be attached to the memorandum of points and authorities. Documentary evidence as to which there is no stipulation regarding foundation must be accompanied by the testimony of a witness who can establish authenticity.
- e. Objections to Evidence: If a party disputes a fact based in whole or in part on an evidentiary objection, the ground of the objection, as indicated above, should be stated in a separate statement but not argued in that document.
- f. Oral Argument: If the Court deems a matter appropriate for decision without oral argument, the Court will notify the parties in advance.
- g. Amici Status: The Court has broad discretion to appoint amicus curiae. Interested parties must request leave of the Court before filing an amicus brief, by showing:
- (1) That they have a "special interest" in the case;
  - (2) That this interest is not represented competently or at all;
  - (3) That they present information that is both timely and useful; and
  - (4) That they are not partial to a particular outcome of the case.

20. **Requests for Extensions of Time to File Documents or Continue Dates**: The deadlines and requirements set by the Court are firm. No stipulations extending scheduling requirements or modifying applicable rules are effective unless and until approved by the Court. Applications and stipulations must set forth:

- a. The existing due date or hearing date;
- b. Specific, concrete reasons supporting good cause for granting the extension. A statement that an extension "will promote settlement" is insufficient. The requesting party or parties must indicate the status of ongoing negotiations (i.e., Have written proposals been exchanged? Is counsel reviewing a draft settlement agreement? Has a mediator been selected?); and
- c. Whether there have been prior requests for extensions, and whether these were granted or denied by the Court.

The pretrial conference and trial dates will not be continued solely because the parties are in the process of settling or have "settled." If the parties wish to avoid the pretrial conference or trial, a valid stipulated dismissal under Fed. R. Civ. P. 41 must be filed at least one court day in advance.

**21. Ex Parte Applications:** Ex parte applications are discouraged. *Mission Power Eng'g Co. v. Cont'l Casualty Co.*, 883 F. Supp. 488 (C.D. Cal. 1995). Strictly comply with L.R. 7-19.

**22. Settlement:** Local Rule 16-15.1 requires the parties to participate in one of the settlement procedures set forth in the Rule. The settlement conference must be concluded not later than thirty days before the pretrial conference. The Court may hold and preside over the settlement conference in certain cases. The Court on its own motion may set a settlement conference at any time following the scheduling conference. If the settlement conference is set before this Court, the parties must comply with L.R. 16-15.5.

**23. Procedures for Settlement Conferences Held Before Judge Otero:**

- a. Settlement Conference Briefs: The parties must submit confidential settlement conference briefs to chambers in accordance with L.R. 16-14.5(a) **five days** before the conference, and must exchange non-confidential letters with all other parties of record. Each confidential settlement conference brief must contain:
  - (1) A summary of the important issues and the party's position on each issue;
  - (2) A summary regarding damages in a non-conclusory form; and
  - (3) A summary on the course of any prior settlement negotiations.

The brief must be concise, and large numbers of exhibits may not be appended. Proposals for settlement and counsel's evaluation of the case not yet communicated to opposing counsel must be included in the confidential settlement letter.

b. Persons Present: All persons whose consent is necessary to conclude settlement must be present at the settlement conference. Counsel are responsible for ensuring that all persons and parties are present.

c. The Conference: The Court will confer with the attorneys and representatives jointly and separately. Each party must be prepared to negotiate for as long as prospects of settlement are not foreclosed. The Court may confer with the parties in the presence of their attorneys. If settlement is reached, it will be placed on the record at the conclusion of the conference.

#### **24. Trial Preparation:**

##### a. Pretrial Conference and Local Rule 16 Filings

The final pretrial conference ("PTC") will be held at 9:00 a.m. on the date set by the Court, unless expressly waived by the Court at the scheduling conference. The lead trial attorney on behalf of each party must attend the PTC and all meetings in preparation thereof. A continuance of the PTC at the parties' request or by stipulation is unlikely. Failure to complete discovery is not a ground for continuance.

At the PTC, parties should be prepared to discuss means of streamlining the trial, including: bifurcation; presentation of foundational and non-critical testimony by deposition excerpts, narrative summaries and stipulations as to the content of testimony; and qualification of experts by admitted resumes. The Court will also discuss settlement.

If counsel fail to file the required pretrial documents or fail to appear at the PTC and such failure is not otherwise satisfactorily explained to the Court: (a) the case will be dismissed for failure to prosecute, if such failure occurs on the part of the plaintiff; (b) default judgment will be entered, if such failure occurs on the part of the defendant; or (c) the Court may take such action as it deems appropriate. Failure of counsel to strictly

follow the provisions of this Order may subject the non-complying party and its attorney to sanctions and may constitute a waiver of jury trial.

b. Pretrial Documents Must Comply with the Local Rules

(1) Pretrial Conference Order ("PTCO"): The [Proposed] PTCO must be lodged seven calendar days before the PTC. Parties are to consult Appendix A to the Local Rules in preparing the PTCO. In addition, parties must heed the following:

- (a) Include a table of contents at the beginning of the PTCO.
- (b) Place in "all caps" and in "bold" the separately numbered headings for each category in the PTCO (e.g., "**1. THE PARTIES**").
- (c) In specifying the surviving pleadings under section 1 of Appendix A, state which claims or counterclaims have been dismissed or abandoned (e.g., "Plaintiff's first cause of action for fraud has been dismissed.") In multiple party cases where not all claims will be prosecuted against all remaining parties on the opposing side, specify to which party each claim is directed.
- (d) In drafting the PTCO, the parties must attempt to agree on and set forth as many uncontested facts as possible. These facts are usually read to the jury at the start of trial. A carefully drafted stipulation of facts will reduce the length of trial and increase jury understanding of the case.
- (e) In drafting the factual issues in dispute for the PTCO, the parties must state issues in ultimate fact form, not in the form of evidentiary fact issues. The issues of fact should track the elements of a claim or defense on which the jury will be required to make findings.
- (f) Issues of law should state legal issues on which the Court will be required to rule during the trial, and should not list ultimate fact issues to be submitted to the trier of fact.

(2) Memoranda of Contentions of Fact and Law: Not later than twenty-one days in advance of the PTC, each party must serve and file a memorandum of contentions

of fact and law containing a summary of the parties' basic factual contentions supported by legal authority in the form of a legal brief. L.R. 16-3.

(3) Joint Witness List: Not later than twenty-one days in advance of the PTC, the parties must submit a joint witness list in accordance with L.R. 16-4, except that the parties need not submit separate witness lists. The joint witness list must identify:

(a) All witnesses who will actually testify at trial. Failure to include the name of a witness may preclude a party from calling that witness.

(b) Trial Witness Estimate: The witness list and summary must give accurate time estimates for each witness to conduct direct, cross, re-direct, and re-cross. Counsel must include a summary of the testimony of each witness. If more than one witness is offered on the same subject matter, each summary must enable the Court to determine if the testimony is cumulative.

(c) Expert Witnesses: An expert witness's direct testimony must consist of a description of the expert's background and contents of her Rule 26 Report.

(4) Joint Exhibit List: Not later than twenty-one days in advance of the PTC, the parties must submit a joint exhibit list in accordance with L.R. 16-5 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(3)(C). The list must also include an appropriate identification of each document or exhibit which the party expects to offer for impeachment purposes and those which the party may offer if the need arises. The list must be substantially in the form indicated by the following example:

*Case Title:* \_\_\_\_\_ *Case No.:* \_\_\_\_\_

<i>Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date Identified</i>	<i>Date Admitted</i>
--------------------	--------------------	------------------------	----------------------

Counsel must meet and confer and stipulate to authenticity and other foundational objections. Place exhibits in binders with each exhibit properly marked and tabbed.

i. Pretrial Exhibit Stipulation: The parties must prepare a pretrial exhibit stipulation containing each party's numbered list of all trial exhibits, with objections to each exhibit and the offering party's response. All exhibits to which there is no objection will be admitted. All parties must stipulate to the

authenticity of exhibits whenever possible. Identify any exhibits whose authenticity has not been stipulated to and the specific reasons for the parties' failure to stipulate. The stipulation must be in the following form:

*Plaintiff's Exhibits*

<i>Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>If Objection, State Grounds</i>	<i>Response to Objection</i>
--------------------	--------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------

*Defendant's Exhibits*

<i>Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>If Objection, State Grounds</i>	<i>Response to Objection</i>
--------------------	--------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------

The pretrial exhibit stipulation must be filed at the same time counsel lodge the PTCO. Failure to so comply may constitute a waiver of all objections.

(5) Motions in Limine Are Heard the First Day of Trial and Must Conform to the Local Rules and the Following Format:

- (a) The parties must file any motions in limine thirty-five days before the trial date. Any opposition must be filed seven days thereafter. Any reply must be filed seven days thereafter. In addition, five court days before the PTC, each party must deliver to chambers a three-ring binder of its motions in limine, together with the objections and replies.
- (b) If any of the issues addressed in said motions were raised in prior proceedings, counsel are to identify the proceedings and relevant pleadings.
- (c) The binders must be clearly marked as to their content (e.g., Plaintiff's Motions in Limine Nos. 1-9) and each motion must be separated by marked dividers, identifying the particular motion. The spine of each binder must include the case name and number as well as the content of the binder.
- (d) Binders should only contain the points of law, no declarations.
- (e) Points and authorities, including motions in limine, may not exceed ten pages. Opposition to points and authorities may not exceed ten pages. Replies to points and authorities may not exceed five pages.
- (f) In lodging deposition transcripts, counsel must stipulate to their authenticity.

(6) Jury Instructions and Verdict Forms: At the PTC, counsel must submit the text of each jury instruction in two sets.

(a) Set one consists of instructions that all parties agree should be submitted to the jury, and includes general and substantive instructions, a verdict form, and, if necessary, special interrogatories. "Substantive jury instructions" means all instructions relating to the elements of all claims and defenses in the case. Parties should also submit standard and general instructions.

(b) Set two consists of instructions that are objected to. Proposed special verdict forms are to be included. This second set must include a joint statement regarding the disputed instructions, verdicts and interrogatories. In the joint statement, place the text of the disputed instruction (or verdict or interrogatory) with an identification of the party proposing it. Following that text, place the opposing party's statement of objections with legal authority in support thereof (one page or less) and proposed alternative language if appropriate. The entirety of the objection must be typed in capital letters.

(c) A table of contents must be included with all jury instructions submitted to the Court. The table of contents must set forth: (i) the number of the instruction; (ii) a brief title of the instruction; (iii) the source of the instruction; and (iv) the page number of the instruction. For example:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Page Number</i>
(1)	(Burden of Proof)	(cite)	(5)

(d) The Court prefers counsel to use instructions from the Manual of Model Jury Instructions for the Ninth Circuit where applicable. Where California law is to be applied, the Court requires counsel to use the State of California Judicial Council Approved Civil Jury Instructions.

(e) Modifications of instructions from the foregoing sources (or any other form instructions) must specifically state the modification made to the original form instruction and the authority supporting the modification.



(7) Joint Statement of the Case and Voir Dire: The Court conducts voir dire. At the PTC, the parties must submit separate proposed voir dire questions and a one page joint statement of the case, which is read to the jury pool. The parties need not submit requests for standard voir dire questions, but should include only proposed questions specifically tailored to the parties and issues of the case.

(8) Real-Time Reporting Requirement: At the PTC, each party must submit to the Deputy Clerk a typed list of proper names, unusual or scientific terms, or any other uncommon words that are likely to be used during the trial.

c. Bench Trial:

(1) Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law: The parties must lodge their proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law no later than five days before trial and deliver to chambers a digital copy of these findings in WordPerfect format. L.R. 52-1.

(2) Narrative Statements: The judge may order that the direct testimony of a witness be presented by written narrative statement subject to cross-examination at trial, to be adopted by the witness orally in open court, unless such requirement is waived. L.R. 43-1.

Failure to conform with this Order may be deemed a waiver of trial by jury and may result in sanctions. The Local Rules and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure control any issue not specifically addressed in this Order. For further information regarding the Court's preferences, refer to [www.cacd.uscourts.gov](http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov) > Judges' Procedures and Schedules > Hon. S. James Otero.

The Court thanks counsel and the parties for their anticipated cooperation.

DATED: April 7, 2010




---

S. JAMES OTERO  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE